# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1844. [NO. 1415.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜



## EDUCATION.

A LADY, who has had some experience in giving instruction to the rising generation, wishes to be employed in charge of a small School, either in town or country, and will undertake to teach the ordinary branches of an English Education, together with French, the rudiments of Latin, Drawing, Painting, and Needle Work.

Application for her services may be addressed (post paid) to the Rev. Colin McIver, Fayetteville, N. C.

*July* 8, 1844. 14-3wpd

## PHŒNIX STOCK FOR SALE

THE Subscriber, anxious to close his business in Fayetteville as soon as possible, offers for sale his STOCK in the PHŒNIX FACTORY, situated in the Town of Fayetteville. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to W. J. Anderson, or I am absent. H. W. BEATTY.

*July* 9, 1844. 14tf

## STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, 3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road, on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Hays of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and giving the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

*Fayetteville, July* 10, 1844. 14tf

## BATTLE & BISHOP,

SUCCESSORS TO BALLARD & JEFFREYS,

**In the Commission and General Agency Business.**

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership to be known as the firm of BATTLE & BISHOP, and will for the present occupy the Two-Pace Brick Store lately occupied by Ballard & Jeffreys. They will endeavor to keep on hand a constant supply of

## GROCERIES,

Together with a small supply of

**Hardware, Hollow-Ware, and Cutlery.**

They promise prompt attention in selling all kinds of PRODUCE and GOODS committed to their care, and to purchase to order on the best terms this market will afford, when cash or produce is in hand to pay with. They therefore hope by strict adherence to right principles in the transaction of all kinds of business, a share of the public patronage.

A. J. BATTLE.
H. M. BISHOP.

*Wilmington, June* 24, 1844. 14-3w

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, determined upon removing from his present residence, offers for sale that Valuable Property, situated in the village of Morven, formerly owned and occupied by the late Hugh McKenzie. To persons acquainted with this place, it is needless to say that it is decidedly one of the best Mercantile stands in Anson County,—situated as it is in the midst of the most populous and thriving section of the County. This tract or lot of Land contains Fifty Acres, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation, and upon which is a very comfortable and commodious Dwelling House, with all the necessary Out Buildings. Also a capital Store House. All of the said buildings are at this time in good repair. There is also in the yard a Well of never-failing good Water. It is useless for me here to try to convey any thing like an adequate idea of the advantageous location of this Property, either for mercantile operations, or for a private dwelling, but would advise all persons wanting to purchase to view it for themselves, as I am determined to sell. I not disposed of privately by the 31st day of October next, I shall on that day dispose of it at Public Auction on the premises, together with whatever quantity of Corn, Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture I may be possessed of at that time. Terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a portion, however, of the purchase money in Cash would be desirable. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, at present in Wadesborough, or to Calvin Myers, Jesse B. George.

*June* 26, 1844. 14-6w

## District Court of the United States for the District of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN the matter of J. F. Barnes, a Bankrupt: Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Honorable Judge of this Court, for an order to declare Dividends of the estate of the Bankrupt, on the 1st Monday of August next. Creditors and persons in interest are hereby notified thereof.

GEORGE W. MELVIN,
*Assignee for the County of Bladen.*

*Bladen County, July* 2, 1844. 14-4tA

## $25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the latter part of March last, a negro man named LARRY, about thirty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, tolerably black, and will weigh about 140 pounds. He has a scar on the back of one of his hands. I purchased the said boy from Haynes Richardson, formerly of Bladen county. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood where he was raised. I will give the above reward for the confinement of the said Negro so that I can get him again. Any communication respecting him will be thankfully received, to be addressed to me at Dunn's Store, Richmond county, N. C.

H. B. BILLINGSLEY.

*July* 5, 1844. 14tf

A Pamphlet, on "The Intermediate State," by John H. Pearce, for sale by the Author, may be had at this Office.

*July* 1, 1844. 12-3w

## GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

## NEW GOODS.

IN addition to their former Stock, the Subscribers are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, an assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a general assortment of DRY GOODS,—among which are—

100 bags Rio, Laguira, Java & St. Domingo Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFG and FFFG Powder,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 pair bright Traces,
50 dozen Knives and Forks,
50 dozen Pocket and Pen Knives,
Loaf, White Havana, and Crushed Sugars,
Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas,
Starch, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Saltpetre, Alum, Copperas, Refined Borax,
5 M Principe and Havana Cigars, in 4 boxes,
10 M American Cigars, in 1-16 boxes,
6 dozen Philadelphia Calf Skins,
50 sides ditto Oak tanned & Hemlock Sole do.

All of which have been recently purchased upon favorable terms, and will be sold at a moderate advance. Dealers generally are invited to examine the Stock before making purchases elsewhere.

COOK & TROY.

*July* 3, 1844. 13-3w

## SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

*J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.*

**30,000 DOLLARS.**

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 26 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 27th of July, 1844.

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $1,017, 100 Prizes of $1000, &c. &c &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Certificate of a package of 25 wholes | | $139 00 |
| Ditto | ditto 25 halves | 65 00 |
| Ditto | ditto 25 quarters | 32 50 |

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

*June* 18, 1844. 13-4dpd

## Just Received,

10 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bbls. prime PORK. For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

*May* 27, 1844.

## FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.

*May* 15, 1844. 6tf

*The Subscribers have now in Store,*

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

***Stock of GROCERIES,***

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Cut-wing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

*May* 21, 1844. 7tf

## NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

*April* 6, 1844. 3-tf

## NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

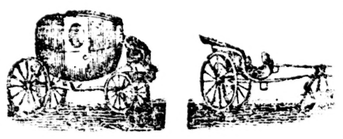
**At Rockfish Factory.**

THE Subscriber has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in the Store of Daniel G. Patterson, and will execute any work entrusted to him in as good style as any establishment in the country or town, and at very low prices. All work warranted to fit.

A. GRAHAM.

*May* 25, 1844. 8-8w

*Encourage Home Manufactures.*



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

**CARRIAGE MAKERS,**

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

## PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

## PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

**REMOVED!**

From 113 Pearl Street to

**44 CEDAR STREET,**

*Near William Street.*

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

***American and Foreign Prints***

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

*May* 1, 1844. 69-1Ypd

## LONDON MUSTARD,

| | |
|---|---|
| Salad Oil, | Jamaica Ginger, |
| Cayenne Pepper, | Saleratus, |
| Starch, | Indigo, |
| Mace, | Nutmegs, |
| Cloves, and | Cinnamon, |

For sale by
E. J. HALE.

*June* 18, 1844. 14-tf

## Old French Brandy.

A FEW BOXES OLD FRENCH BRANDY, in Glass, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

*June* 4, 1844. 10-tf

## One Hundred Boxes of HARD SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

W. McL. McKAY.

*Fayetteville, May* 20, 1844. 7tf

## FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. J. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

*October* 2, 1843. 74-1Y

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions, Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

*Dec.* 13, 1843.


## State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term*, 1844.

Daniel McInnis *vs.* Daniel Graham and Daniel McLeod, Administrators with the Will annexed of Murdoch McInnis, dec'd.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Graham is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Daniel Graham to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1844, and 68th year of American Independence.

S'DH HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 12-6w

## State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term*, 1844.

Cornelius H. Dowd *vs.* John McLeod.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John McLeod, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said McLeod to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to plead, or the Land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alex'r C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in April, A. D. 1844.

A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 11-6w

## State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term*, 1844.

Mary Gilchrist *vs.* The Heirs at Law of Archibald Gilchrist, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Archibald Rice Henderson resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise this Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1844, and 68th year of American Independence.

S'DH HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 12-6w

***Blanks for sale at this Office.***

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

*Messrs. Gales & Seaton:* In an address which I recently made to the Whigs of Albany, I made some remarks in relation to the late treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States. A misrepresentation (no doubt resulting from a misunderstanding) of those remarks makes it proper in my judgment that I should no longer withhold the public expression of my opinions upon that subject, and it is due to myself that I should at the same time give the reasons for those opinions. In the speech which I made at Albany I expressed no opinion upon the question of ultimate annexation, not because I thought that my views of that subject would be disagreeable to the audience which I was addressing, but for exactly the opposite reason. I preferred to discuss this subject before a Southern audience, where different opinions were entertained, and where it was possible that some good might be done. No individual in the United States has more motives of a personal character than I have to advocate the immediate annexation of Texas to this country. I was the first man who, on the floor of Congress, expressed his sympathy in the Revolution of Texas. If was an amendment offered by me to the appropriation bill in March, 1837, which secured the recognition of Texas by our Government—a measure at that time of vital importance to the young Republic. Circumstances have since placed it in my power to give many other and substantial proofs of my friendly feelings both to Texas and the Texans; and I am proud to know that no living man has a stronger hold upon the gratitude and affection of the people of Texas than I have; and, I will add, that there are pecuniary considerations (to me not unimportant) which would make the annexation of Texas eminently desirable to me; yet, with all these motives to a different conclusion, I have not been able to change my opinions upon the subject. These opinions have not been hastily formed, but have ripened into fixed and settled convictions.

I am opposed to the annexation, because, in the language of Judge Upshur, "it would injure their chief agricultural interest (that of the South) by raising up a powerful competitor;" and "it would cheapen the price of cotton, the principal *raw* material." Now these considerations may have great weight with the manufacturers of the North; they have exactly the opposite effect with me, as a Southern man and a cotton planter. Will such be the effect of the measure? That it will be, no one can doubt who is acquainted with the unequalled advantages of Texas as a cotton growing country. I do not hesitate to say—and I do so on no light authority—that if the most skilful cotton planter were to ask of Heaven a country for the growing of that staple, that he would ask no single advantage which is not found in Texas. There are millions of acres there which will produce from 2,500 to 4,000 pounds of cotton to the acre. As a provision country it is at least equal to any portion of our Western country, and it is more healthy than any other cotton growing region in the world. It is true that there are some portions of the United States where, in favorable years, a hand can make as much cotton as he can gather, but here presents itself an inappreciable advantage which Texas possesses, which is this: From the month of February, when the cotton is planted, until the middle of July, when it is matured, there are constant showers; and from July until the middle of December, in ordinary years, there is no rain at all; thus affording five months of uninterrupted good weather for gathering the crop. The cotton is therefore unstained, and its staple is also better than that of American cotton. I am perfectly satisfied that a judicious investment in a cotton plantation in Texas will yield, besides all necessaries for family consumption, from eight to ten per cent. profit per annum at the price of three cents per pound for the cotton.

In confirmation of these views it is only necessary to say, that even now, with all the insecurity of property in Texas, many of the best planters in the Southwest are removing their property there. I know myself that two gentlemen who own the very best plantations which I have seen in Alabama and Florida, have abandoned in a great degree their estates and removed their hands to Texas. A distinguished advocate of the measure estimates that in a very short time two hundred thousand negroes will be removed to Texas. The most of these will be taken from the exhausted lands of the old States, where they do not produce one thousand pounds of cotton to the hand, and carried to Texas, where they will average five thousand pounds to the hand. To which may be added a large number of slaves and white laborers now employed in other branches of agriculture, which will still more increase the production of cotton. Is it wise in us thus to stimulate the production of our great staple now, when the adjustment of the demand and supply is trembling in the balance, and when all the indications are that this adjustment will be most disastrous to the cotton planter, and not to the cotton planter alone, but to the value of slave labor, and of necessary consequence to the existence of slavery? I presume that *no one* will deny that cotton cannot continue to be raised in the old States at three or four cents the pound, and I know of nothing else that can be substituted for it. Slaves will then become an incumbrance which we shall be glad to be rid of; and I confess for myself that it will afford me very little consolation in riding over my fields, grown up in broom-sedge and washed into gullies, to be told that the institution of slavery still exists and is prosperous in Texas. I believe that slavery is in no sense an evil, that Africa[n] not only more contented and happy, [phy]sical comfort, and is mo[re] moral [ir]tuous in the condition of a[ny] other, but I do most confi[dently] only alternative of that condition [is] debauchery, ultimately leading [to] ness that my philanthropic [feel]ings sacrifice every [con]sideration even if such would occ[ur] which I do not believe. My patriotism is in a degree geographical, and the first object of my solicitude, love, and devotion is the country in which I was born.

It may be said that if all this is true Texas will supersede us in the production of cotton, whether annexed or not, and that we should avail ourselves of the present and only opportunity of acquiring it. To which I reply, that if Texas is settled without any adventitious stimulus being given to such settlement, the increased demand for cotton may keep pace with the increasing supply. Cotton, in large quantities, can only be made by slave labor; all experience proves this. These slaves can only be carried to Texas from the United States, and as long as Texas is a separate Government, although individuals may remove there, a feeling of pride in and affection for his country in the heart of every American will prevent most of our people from yielding to the temptations which are held out to them to abandon their country. But once make Texas a portion of that country, and extend our glorious flag over it, and such a tide of emigration has never before been witnessed as will set in that direction. It seems to me therefore that to stimulate the production of cotton beyond the possibility of consumption because the supply may possibly, without such stimulus, exceed the demand, would be as unwise as it would be to give half an ounce of arsenic to a friend because we supposed that we had discovered the signs of incipient consumption.

I have never yet heard any satisfactory answer to these views. I have anxiously sought to have them answered; for it is painful to me to find myself opposed to an almost universal popular opinion in the South upon this subject. It is still more painful to me to oppose, almost "solitary and alone," the opinion of the patriotic and honored State to which it is my pride to belong. Nothing would have been more agreeable to me than to find myself once more agreeing in opinion upon great questions of public policy with the majority of that State. During an angry and excited party conflict for the last seven years, I have been treated by that majority with so much of kindness that I would gladly have made any sacrifice to the general opinion of the State which I could have done consistently with a sense of duty. Although I am not one of those "whose thoughts keep the roadway" *only* because it is the roadway, I trust that I am just as far above the paltry vanity of an ostentatious independence of the genteel public opinion of those amongst whom my lot has been cast. I have been told that all these views may be correct, but that *there are* important political considerations which outweigh them. When I have asked that these might be stated, I have only been answered with such broad generalities, cabalistic phrases, and party catchwords as this: "That it is a question of security and existence to the South." I was not converted to the defunct sub-Treasury humbug by being told that it was a question of "deliverance and liberty," when I thought that I saw, as all must now see, that the ruin and desolation which it caused every where, were greatest at the South. Every where else the agony is over; at the South it is scarcely begun. Nor can I support another measure, even more disastrous, without more intelligible or more sufficient reasons. I am firmly persuaded that the certain and inevitable tendencies of the annexation of Texas are to promote the abolition of slavery; more so, indeed, than any other measure which has heretofore been proposed. Nor am I without support in this opinion from distinguished advocates of the measure.

Mr. Wilkins, the present Secretary of War, holds the following language in his address to his former constituents:

"The division between the planting and farming districts is marked best by the natural boundaries, and no edict of man can change it. There is neither necessity nor excuse for extending slave labor beyond the alluvial districts bordering on the Gulf and the lower Red river, nor can it ever be so extended by law. The rich lands of this region, running three degrees farther south than the best sugar lands of Louisiana, must always be settled, if unfixed, by a population whose interests will be American.

"This section of Texas, which must chiefly be a sugar-growing region, and therefore identified with that portion of Louisiana now engaged in the same culture, will unite in supporting the great principle of extending full and adequate protection to American products and industry. Sugar is a crop which must always look to the home market for the surest sale and most certain return. We shall thus gain in the Southwest a powerful accession of strength upon that great question which so deeply involves the interests of your district. I candidly believe that it will not be long before a majority of the people of the South, when their labor is thus diverted into many different channels, will become convinced of the sound policy of protecting and fostering American industry. This will not only be important and decisive in favor of such policy, but will be eminently calculated to harmonize and perpetuate our institutions—a result to be hailed with gladness by every patriotic breast.

"I am no advocate for slavery, nor would I see it introduced into one region unless I were at the same time assured that it would withdraw it from another, and that without increasing it in the aggregate. The annexation of Texas must soon be followed by the voluntary abolition of the institution of slavery in our neighboring States, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware; and also, indeed, in Kentucky and Missouri. We can all truly rejoice in its withdrawal from our own immediate vicinity. I am satisfied that the best interests of that class of our fellow-beings, originally brought to and forced on these States by British rapacity and injustice, and who must always be a marked and distinct race as long as they abide among our own people, will be best consulted by securing the only outlet, the only hope which has ever presented itself for their acquiring an independent home, or attaining a position elevated and equal to the people amidst whom they dwell. Such a refuge is offered beyond the Rio Bravo, among the Mexican and South American nations, who have no prejudice either to caste or color."

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, another leading advocate of the measure, thus speaks on this branch of the question:

"Angry protests against Texas, elicited by misrepresentations issued at Washington, predicate slavery as the abhorrent evil to be increased by annexation—assuming the egregiously false position that more and aggravated slavery is to follow that event. But three-fourths of that fine region are upland, with soil and climate adapted to agriculture and pasturage, where cotton and sugar will not thrive, and slave labor cannot be employed profitably. Three States without slaves, and only one with them, can be formed there; and such, your committee understand, is the wish of the present inhabitants of Texas. Slavery, forbid by nature, may be interdicted by organic law there; and the annexation, instead of increasing the power or representatives of slavery in the Union, will, on the contrary, certainly and greatly diminish their relative weight. The States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, and Tennessee may suffer by depreciation of their lands and other property. Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, the Carolinas, and Tennessee, if not all the slaveholding States, will have their slaves drawn off to the fresher and more fruitful plantations of Southern Texas. In a few years many of them must become free States, and thus Texas prove the means of uniting a[ ]ge portion of the present slaveholding parts of the Union in interest, sentiments, and action with the North and West, where slavery is unknown and disliked.

"The most important exportable product of the United States, the regulator of their exchanges and bond of union—cotton—cannot be profitably cultivated without slaves; nor can sugar or rice. Yet looking for[ward] to the providential era when slavery may ex[ ]ger in parts of the United States, to the dim[inution] of its need, and ultimate extinction, Texas [is] only land of promise where philanthropists who are not zealots, can descry the theatre of that consummation. Mexico has no slaves, because her population of the white, black, and red races is blended. In her neighborhood, and near, if [not] with her people, the colored inhabitants of this [Union] be united eventually in national nurture, [in] strength, the character, and the institutions of an independent people. That national [ad]vancement may be accomplished without revolution [or] commotion. An African nation may arise, the descendants of Moorish, other African, and Indian progenitors, with the improvements of free Government grafted in their sovereignty. Instead of [ex]tension of slavery, calm consideration of its connexion with the United States encourages the hope that [it] may end in Texas—peacefully and gratefully dismissed from the Union—that it will not appear there. Liberia, Canada, Hayti, abolition of slavery in the slaveholding States, even gradual emancipation in the free States, all schemes of either uniting whites with blacks, or separating them in the same communities, without the degradation of the blacks, often worse than their bondage, have proved abortive. The vision of slavery's euthanasy by its allocation to the southern parts of Texas and borders of Mexico may be a delusion. But it promises more to rational humanity than any other project yet suggested. At all events, the annexation of Texas can not but tend to diminish the alleged evils and powers of slaveholding."

I agree in nearly all of the views expressed by this distinguished writer, as to the effects of this measure, which I can understand. But the allocation of the euthanasy requires a key. Are not these startling views? Are they not enough at least to induce Southern men to pause and reflect before they rush headlong into a measure of such portentous importance, with more precipitation and less discussion than were ever before known in a measure of equal magnitude? Mr. Walker, a very distinguished Southern man, has published a letter upon this subject. It is divided into different heads. One of which is this following:

*Admitting Texas secures the extinction of Slavery.*

Is slavery, then, never to disappear from the Union? If confined within its present limits, I do not perceive when or how it is to terminate. It is true, Mr. George Tucker, the distinguished Virginian, and professor in their great university, has demonstrated that, in a period not exceeding eighty years, and probably less, from the density of population in all the slaveholding States, hired labor would be as abundant and cheap as slave labor, and that all *pecuniary* motive for the continuance of slavery would then have ceased. But would it, *therefore*, then disappear? No, it certainly would not; for, at the lowest ratio, the slaves would then number at least ten millions. Could such a mass be emancipated? And, if so, what would be the result? We have seen, by the census and other proofs, that one-sixth of the free blacks must be supported at the public expense; and that, at the low rate of $50 each, it would cost $80,500,000 per annum to be raised by taxation to support the free blacks then in the South requiring support, namely, 1,666,666, if manumission were permitted; but as such a tax could not be collected, emancipation would be, as it now is, *prohibited by law*, and slavery could not disappear in this manner, even when it became unprofitable. No, ten millions of free blacks permitted to roam at large in the limits of the South could never be tolerated. Again, then, the question is asked, Is slavery never to disappear from the Union? This is a startling and momentous question; but the answer is easy, and the proof is clear: *it will certainly disappear if Texas is reannexed to the Union;* not by abolition, but, against and in spite of all its phrenzy, slowly and gradually, by diffusion, as it has already thus nearly receded from several of the more northern of the slaveholding States, and as it will continue thus more rapidly to recede by the reannexation of Texas, and finally, in the distant future, without a shock, without abolition, without a convulsion, disappear into and through Texas, into Mexico and Central and Southern America. Thus, that same overruling Providence that watched over the landing of the emigrants and pilgrims at Jamestown and Plymouth; that gave us the victory in our struggle for independence; that guided by His inspiration the framers of our wonderful Constitution; that has thus far preserved this great Union from dangers so many and imminent, and is now shielding it from abolition, its most dangerous and internal foe—will open Texas as a safety-valve, into and through which slavery will slowly and gradually recede, and finally disappear into the boundless regions of Mexico and Central and Southern America. Beyond the Del Norte slavery will not pass; not only because it is forbidden by law, but because the colored races there preponderate in the ratio of ten to one over the whites; and holding, as they do, the Government and most of the offices in their own possession, they will never permit the enslavement of any portion of the colored race, which makes and executes the laws of the country."

If I believed, with Mr. Walker, that abolition either was or would become beneficial or necessary for the South, I should certainly be in favor of annexation, as both the most certain and best mode of accomplishing that object. But I do not think so, but believe, on the contrary, that it would be injurious, deeply injurious, and in the end destructive to the slaves themselves, disastrous to the whole Union, and absolutely ruinous to the South. Holding these opinions, my object is not to postpone this result for a short time, but to prevent it forever. Will any one deny any of these propositions: 1. That the most efficacious measure in favor of abolition would be to destroy the value of slave labor? 2. That the reduction of the price of cotton to three or four cents would destroy the value of slave labor in the old slave States? 3. That any large increase of the quantity of cotton produced would have the effect to reduce its price to that point, or even lower; say, for example, a sudden increase of five hundred thousand bales? and, 4. That the annexation of Texas would cause such an increased production? Much the larger portion of the produce of slave labor is cotton. It is the price of cotton which regulates exclusively the value of slaves, as of almost every other article. Let it be borne in mind, too, that Texas is admirably adapted to the production of sugar, long staple cotton, and tobacco—the only other articles, with the exception of rice, which are produced by slave labor. But, if the price of cotton is not thus ruinously reduced by over production, it will not be denied that slave labor can be employed in Texas with at least twice the profit which it yields in the average of the slave States of the Union. Our slaves will then be carried to Texas by the force of a law as fixed and certain as that by which water finds its level. The slaves will very soon disappear from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and in a period very short for such an operation, those States will become non-slaveholding States; and whenever that is the case, they will not only no longer have a common interest with the remaining slaveholding States to defend the institution, but will very soon partake of that fanatical spirit of a false philanthropy which is now pervading the whole world. Thus shall we lose the most important of our allies; most important in numerical strength at the ballot-box; still more important if we should be driven to the cartouch box at our last defence. And what are the advantages which we are to gain by this measure? I mean we of the slaveholding States. Are we more secure against foreign attack? The question is not whether Louisiana will be more secure with Texas than without it. I think it easy to demonstrate that such would not be the case. But the real question is, will Texas then be more secure than Louisiana now is? For Texas will then be a portion of our Union, and we shall be under the same obligation to protect Texas as we now are to protect Louisiana. With our railroads and rivers, we can assemble three hundred thousand men in thirty days in New Orleans, or at any other point in the slaveholding States. Not so with Texas. There would be no means of transporting troops to Texas but by the dangerous navigation of the Gulf; thus encountering all the inconveniences in the defence which an invading enemy would have in the attack; and, with a superior hostile naval force in command of the Gulf of Mexico, which is to be anticipated in the event of such an invasion, our troops could not be transported at all. In any event, it would be transferring the conflict from the land, where we should be absolutely impregnable, to the water, where we might be the weaker power. Then, again, instead of the impassable swamps lying between the Mississippi and Texas, a natural and impregnable fortification, we should have an increased marine frontier of several hundred miles, and a land frontier of two thousand, without rivers, mountains, or swamps, or any the slightest natural barrier, unless we could realize the very bright idea of General Cass of annexing all the contiguous territory. To do which, we must round off our boundaries by going to Cape Horn and the Pacific. I know only one instance of an equally sagacious suggestion as that of General Cass about contiguous territory, and that was

of the farmer who said that he discovered that the squirrels destroyed only the outside rows of his corn, and that he would secure himself against future depredations by planting no outside rows. If I am descending from the dignity of the subject, it is because ridicule is the only proper reply to such an argument. It is said that the annexation of Texas will increase the political power of the slaveholding States, and their vote in Congress. Such cannot be the result in the House of Representatives; for the slaves will only be divided; their number will not be increased; that is perfectly clear. But it has been said that Texas will be divided into four or five States, all of which will be slaveholding States, and of course represented in the Senate, and this gave to the South a conservative checking power. If I believed that the non-slaveholding States would concede us this, I would disregard all minor objections and go for the measure. But does any sane man really believe it? Will the non-slaveholding States, having the majority in the Senate, as a legislative body, surrender that majority, and also the majority in the House, as an alternative electoral body of President? Will they divide Texas into four States, and give to those four States equal power in the election of President with New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetts? Would we, under like circumstances, consent to the annexation of Canada, and divide it into four or five States? Would we do this too at the risk of a foreign war; and the more especially if our Northern brethren, with a most remarkable frankness, were to announce to us that their great motive in desiring it was to take the political power out of our hands and place it in their own? And are they less sagacious in perceiving their interests, less prompt to pursue them, or more liberal in sacrificing them than we are? Such certainly is not the general estimate of their character. A striking fact in this matter is, that, at the very threshold of this question, it has been proposed by two Senators from slaveholding States (Mr. Benton and Mr. Henderson) to divide Texas into an equal number of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. What, then, will we have gained in political strength? If Southern Senators begin by making this concession, there must be some show of reason on that side. And is it to be supposed that the members from the non-slaveholding States will yield the point? As to the Missouri compromise, the obvious reply which will be made will be, that that compromise was made with reference to the territory which was then included in the Union, and not to future acquisitions by purchase or conquest. In case of such a division, shall we have gained any thing by having non-slaveholding States of the Union on our southwestern border instead of a foreign non-slaveholding State? I decidedly prefer the latter; for it is not to be denied that our Northern, in this respect at least, "a little more than kin, and a little less than kind," often commit outrages upon our rights which would not be submitted to from a foreign Power; and, besides, if non-slaveholding States of the Union were established there, we should have the dangerous element of political and party feeling, which would not exist in the case of a foreign non-slaveholding State. But the real question is not between Texas, a foreign non-slaveholding State, and Texas divided into an equal number of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States of the Union; but it is between Texas thus divided, if admitted into the Union, and Texas, if not annexed, an undivided slaveholding country. My life upon it, Texas will not consent; five per cent of her population can never be brought to consent to the abolition of slavery. And we should thus have a slaveholding Republic on our border, with similar institutions and interests, and which must from necessity be our friend and ally, and which would serve as a breakwater between us and our non-slaveholding neighbor, and would guard our frontier; to use a familiar illustration, enjoying all the advantage which I do with my neighbor whose farm joins mine, while he has to keep up the fence, which nevertheless protects my crop as much as it does his own. But if it is really intended that all the States to be created out of Texas are to be admitted as slaveholding States, why was it not so stipulated in the treaty—why was it not thus "nominated in the bond?" Was it intended to steal a march on the non-slaveholding States—to be silent now upon that point, and hereafter to insist upon it? If so, it should have been remembered that in the body which must decide that question the non-slaveholding States have the majority.

I solemnly declare that, in a recent visit to the North, I have seen no single man who was willing to receive Texas divided into slaveholding States into the Union, nor of the very few Northern presses which advocate the measure have I seen a single one which does so on the ground of its giving security to the institution of slavery. I believe that it is almost universally advocated by the few at the North who are in favor of the measure upon exactly opposite grounds. Will any leading politician of the North come out and say that he is in favor of dividing Texas into three or four slave States, and receiving them as such into the Union? Will Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, say so? I am not to be frightened "from my propriety" by the fear of Texas forming some alliance with England disadvantageous to our interest. This is an old story. General Hunt, as the Texian Minister, held out the same idea more than seven years ago.—Why has such an alliance never been entered into? Surely Texas has stood in more need of it than she does now. I have known a hesitating swain led to the altar by his fair lady, threatening him that if he did not marry her she would marry some one else. One secretly knows how to meet this phantom, for it is perpetually changing its shape. First it was, that, if we did not receive Texas, she would throw herself into the arms of England as a colony or dependency. Then again it was that England was to guarantee the independence of Texas upon the condition of the abolition of slavery; and the last version is, that England is to interpose forcibly, it need be, and put an end to the war, without any condition as to abolition. As to the two first versions, England has over and over again disclaimed any such purpose, and I know no similar instance in her whole history of her condescending to repeat a disclaimer once already made and not credited. England is not the country to do a mean and sneaking thing. A wrong and an arrogant one she may do, but that "old and haughty nation" is incapable of deliberate falsehood; and I must say, in this connexion, that I can see no justification for the jealousy and vituperation of England which is so common with a certain class of politicians. I believe that there is no country in the world with which it is so much the interest, and therefore the policy, of England to cultivate friendly relations as with the United States. We consume nearly one-fourth of the productions of English labor. This bond of interest is enough, but there are others (of no less force) in language, law, race, and free institutions; for, with the exception of our own country, there is no other where all the securities of private rights and all the guaranties of public liberty are so numerous and perfect as in England. It is not upon us that England looks with jealousy, but upon the powerful despotisms of the north of Europe; and in a contest with them, a contest between unlimited monarchy and the representative principle, she looks to us as allies, not as enemies. That England desires the independence and prosperity of Texas I do not doubt. Do we differ with her in this, or shall we quarrel with her on this account? It is perfectly natural, too, that England and all other [illegible] their ancestors, may not precipitate them, in a moment of resentment against us, to do that with a view to injure us which no other inducement could have tempted them to do. They are an impulsive and violent people, and in a moment of passion there is nothing too rash and violent for them to do; and all the circumstances connected with the Texas treaty, and particularly the beleaguering their cities and frontiers with our armies and navies, will deeply wound and irritate them. Treat him with proper respect, and the proud and generous Spaniard will concede you any thing; wound his pride, and he is forever your enemy. Any injury, however deep, he will promptly forgive; an insult or disrespect, never.

As to the late treaty, I should have voted against it—

1st. Because the President and Senate of Texas had no just power to make such a treaty. The President and Senate cannot change the most unimportant law; still less can they change the great organic law, and exercise that power which above all others requires the action of the people, where alone sovereign power resides—that of ceding away their whole country, and merging its existence in another Power. The power of the President and Senate is under the Government and Constitution of Texas—not to abrogate that Government and Constitution. This, it will be said, is a matter of form more than of substance. Forms are often very substantial things, and certainly no forms are of a character more sacred than those which are provided for acts of such magnitude as the transferring the entire sovereignty of a country? Could the President and Senate of the United States do such an act? If not, what is the difference in the two cases? It may be, in the more degenerate days of our own Republic, that a corrupt President and Senate may make such a treaty with some foreign Power. Let us not acknowledge that such an act would possess any binding obligation.—It is no answer to this to say that there is no doubt that the great majority of the Texas people approve the treaty. Would an edict of the President altering the penal law in the District of Columbia have the authority of law without regular legislative enactment, even if every member of Congress and every voter in the United States approved it?

2d. The treaty is objectionable, because it is in effect a declaration of war without the action and approbation of the House of Representatives. It will not do to tell me that there is no war. I have too recently seen Mexican castles filled with Texan prisoners; triumphal processions with banners waving which had been taken in battle, and men with the blood yet running from wounds received in those battles. And is it really true that there is no war; or is it, on the contrary, true that the very exigencies into which Texas is thrown by that war constitute the main inducement to this treaty, from an apprehension that the necessities of her position and her inability to maintain herself longer in the conflict will force her, if we do not come to the rescue, to throw herself into the arms of some other strong Power? For an answer to this question, let any impartial man read the correspondence between Judge Upshur, Mr. Van Zandt, and Mr. Murphy. In a note of the 8th of August last Judge Upshur says to Mr. Murphy:

"It is an important thing to England to obtain an influence over the policy of Texas; and the present situation of that country offers her every encouragement to make the attempt. Pressed by an unrelenting enemy on her borders, her treasury exhausted, and her credit almost destroyed, Texas is in a condition to need the support of other nations, and to obtain it upon terms of great hardship and many sacrifices to herself. If she should receive no countenance and support from the United States, it is not an extravagant supposition that England may and will reduce her to all the dependence of a colony, without taking upon herself the onerous duties and responsibilities of the mother country."

Whence, unless from Mexico, is to come this terrible pressure upon Texas, which is to have power to induce a people, nine-tenths of whom were born in this free Republic, with all their love, not of liberty only, but of republican liberty, to sacrifice all their enthusiasm for republican institutions, and all the cherished recollections of their childhood, and to overcome all the deep-rooted prejudices against monarchy in all its forms? Texas has no quarrel, and is not like to have, with any other Power. What other unrelenting enemy is pressing her upon her borders?

"So far as this *Government* is concerned, it has every desire to come to the aid of Texas in the most prompt and effectual manner. How far we shall be supported by the people, I regret to say, is somewhat doubtful."

"Texas has for some time past been in a condition to need the aid and protection of some stronger Power. She ought not to have doubted that the sympathies of this country were altogether with her; but the want of power in the Government has prevented it from doing any thing effectual in her favor."

If there is really no war, nor any apprehension of any, between Mexico and Texas, what is the meaning of the note of the Texian Minister to Mr. Upshur of the 17th January last, asking that American troops may be sent to Texas to protect her against invasion from Mexico? The following is an extract from that note.

"I beg leave to suggest that it may be apprehended, should a treaty of annexation be concluded, Mexico may think proper to at once terminate the armistice, break off all negotiations for peace, and again threaten or commence hostilities against Texas; and that some of the other Governments who have been instrumental in obtaining their cessation, if they do not throw their influence into the Mexican scale, may altogether withdraw their good offices of mediation, thus losing to Texas their friendship, and exposing her to the unrestrained mercies of Mexico."

Does language such as this show that there is no war, or that Texas has confidence in her ability to maintain that war? I will make no further extracts from this correspondence. It is, however, full of passages which prove that the strong inducement held out to Texas to accept the terms offered to her by our Government was the pressure of the war waged by Mexico, and the inability of Texas longer to maintain herself without the "aid or protection of some strong Power." If, then, a state of war actually exists, do we not by annexing Texas adopt that war and make it our own? The conclusive answer to this question is, that Texas would then have no power to conclude a treaty for the termination of that war; our Government could alone do it. It is therefore our own war, and a war in which we should be involved not by the action of Congress, as prescribed by the Constitution, but by the President and Senate alone. To say that this is a treaty, and that the President and Senate constitute the treaty-making power, is mere quibbling and pettering with the true meaning of the Constitution, this provision of which was designed to prevent this the very highest and most important of the sovereign powers of the Government from being exercised without the concurrence of all the departments with which that power was deposited. To involve the country in a war without such concurrent action is a perversion of and a fraud upon the Constitution.

I will not discuss the question whether the annexation of Texas without the consent of Mexico would be a violation of our obligations to that Government. I think it would. To recognise a revolted department of another Government is one thing; to [illegible] are to extend to our Southern neighbors, they must pass through Mexico. She is, indeed, the firstborn of our Revolution. She was the first of the Spanish provinces to throw off the yoke of Spain, and to establish institutions of which ours was the model, and her struggle to do this has been full of instances of noble constancy and heroic virtue. The names of Hidalgo and Morelos, of Gomez, Farias and Bustamente, are entitled to rank with our own Hancocks and Adamses. Considering that Mexico was oppressed by colonial vassalage for three hundred years, and has since been subjected to the not less demoralizing influence of a constant succession of revolutions, her progress and advances have been nothing short of miraculous. Every consideration of policy and philanthropy should urge us to lead them on "with the kind hand of an assiduous care" in the great career which we have run before them, and have inspired them with the spirit to pursue. Although to some extent exasperated against us on account of the Texian war, the general feeling toward us is not unkind. Their admiration of our institutions is universal, and even extreme, as many of their statesmen desire to establish the same in Mexico, without adverting to the very different circumstances of the two countries. Let us not, then, convert these feelings of admiration and kindness into bitter hostility and a deep sense of wrong and insult. Let us not make enemies of those who wish to be our friends. If the higher considerations of philanthropy and duty are to have no influence, there are other reasons of policy and interest which should not be disregarded. If it is true that the monarchies of the old world really look with jealousy upon the increasing power and greatness of this country, and the perfect success of our great experiment—if those Governments are disposed to interfere in any way in the affairs of this continent, is it not important for us to conciliate the good will of our neighboring Republics, and thus to place ourselves at the head of the Governments of this continent? This, you may be assured, is not to be accomplished by acts of even seeming rapacity and violence, not by threats and insult, "but by kind words and the linking of the arm."

Perhaps I may be influenced in some degree in these feelings by a grateful sense of the many kindnesses which I received during my residence in Mexico; it may be so, and I should not be ashamed to acknowledge it. From the moment when I first put my foot in Mexico, every body, from the lepero in the streets to the President, seemed to vie with each other in acts of kindness to me. President Santa Anna has so often made me happy by making me the instrument of making others happy, that I take special pleasure on all proper occasions in bearing testimony to his many noble and generous qualities. It would be with great pain that in any war I would draw my sword against Mexico. In such a war as this I could not. But would Mexico declare war? Perhaps she would not. I do not think she would without the promise of aid. If she did not, it would only be because she was too weak. This, to a proud and generous American heart, would be worse even than war; that we had wronged a weak Power, which was too feeble to defend her rights. But it might be that other and stronger Powers might come to the aid of Mexico. There are some indications of this, and it certainly would be so, if some of those strong Powers of the world are so fatally bent upon our destruction as it is said that they are. But there are certain valiant spirits, with whom it would be the strongest argument in favor of the measure, that it would involve us in a war with Mexico, England, and France. I have had some experience in my time of these crocodile cates, and I have not found them, in the moment of real danger, any braver than other people. It would be very stupid and un-American to doubt that England, France, and Mexico united would be no match for us whatever; and still more stupid and imprudent to express such a doubt. But, for my single self, I must confess that I would prefer entering into such a conflict with a firm conviction that "the quarrel was just," and, as a mere matter of convenience, I would like to have our own people united. It would make the victory somewhat easier.

I have extended this communication to a much greater length than I had anticipated, but I have not time to condense it, and must therefore commit it to you as it is. I could very well write as much more without exhausting the subject. Very respectfully your obedient servant.

WADDY THOMPSON, Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1844.

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TARIFF BY TREATY.—The Locofocos are endeavoring to make capital out of the rejection, by the Senate, of a Treaty with the Prussian and German States, by which our Tariff on their goods was to be reduced, in consideration of a small reduction on cotton, tobacco and lard. It is enough to say of this Treaty, that be the Constitution, no bills to raise revenue can originate any where else than in the House of Representatives, and for the very wise purpose, too, of throwing the first responsibility for laying taxes upon the immediate Representatives of the people, who can be immediately reached by their constituents, in case they abuse their power. But by this Treaty the President attempted, and the Locofocos in the Senate seconded the attempt by voting for the Treaty, to take from the House its right and duty in this particular, and to exercise it themselves, without even the assent of the House. Such a practice might lead to the total subversion of the rights of the House, and to an entire change of the Tariff by those who alone have no right to meddle with it.

*The Zoll Verein Treaty.*—The treaty lately negotiated between the Prussian and the German States, was rejected by our Senate mainly on the ground that our Executive has no right to make treaties which take away from Congress the power over our tariff of imports, or the power of regulating and raising revenue. Besides, the committee think we should make a bad bargain by the arrangement, as we undoubtedly should, a most wretched bargain. In consideration of a small reduction on cotton, tobacco and lard, our minister made a treaty, and Mr. Tyler sent it to the Senate, admitting many German manufactures at 20 per cent. duties, and some as low as 10 per cent. As we have treaties with other countries by which we stipulate to admit their productions on the same terms as the most favored nation, they would no doubt insist on a reduction of our duties on their productions to correspond with the new German treaty. We are glad the Senate has taken the right ground, of refusing to the Executive the power to make tariffs for us. Our revenue laws should be uniform and always within the [illegible]

*Louisville Journal.*

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[illegible] tale not very [illegible] Hickory's" (alias Polk's) chivalry and patriotism during the last war. When an order came for a draft of the Militia of the county in which Mr. Polk then resided, he very hastily removed [illegible] to another county, and thereby [illegible] the perils of war. Gov. [illegible] canvass, having been [illegible] competitor, charged him [illegible] not was not denied.

*Richmond Whig.*

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[illegible] Tariff States, [illegible] now [illegible] degree of economy. It is, of [illegible] the cheap cattle portion of the people of the Slave States. The first fruit is, in one of them, [illegible] to believe that James K. Polk, the candidate of South Carolina Free Traders, Disunionists, and Nullifiers, is in favor of a *protective Tariff*. If they [illegible] this, the next object will be easily accomplished, namely—to make them believe that *black* is [illegible] and that the moon is made of green cheese.

*Pa. Nat'l Gazette.*

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FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

## COL. HOKE AND HIS VOTES.

*Mr. Gales:*—I send you an account of some of the votes and *dodgings* of the Democratic Candidate for Governor, of which, I have but little doubt, the people of North-Carolina, generally, are ignorant. Please publish them in your next. And first, as to his vote on

BANKS.

He voted to give to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, Banking privileges, with a capital of Twelve millions of dollars—See Journal House of Commons, 1836, page 475.

2d. He voted against an amendment to make it a forfeiture of its Charter, to suspend Specie payments. Same Journal, page 475.

3d. He voted against four several propositions to give our Legislature control over the Charter. Same Journal, pages 469 to 475.

*Rail Roads.*

1st. He voted to charter the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road in 1835.

2d. He voted to lend the State's credit to this Road, by endorsing $500,000 of its Bonds. He voted for the bill throughout all its difficulties in passing. See Jour. 1838-39, pages 509 to 512 and 526 to 527.

3d. He voted to invest $600,000 in the Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, in 1836.

4th. He voted to lend the State's credit to this Road, by endorsing their Bonds to the amount of $300,000. Jour. 1840-41 page 548.

5th. He left the Legislature in 1840-41, on the very day another bill was introduced, to aid this Road again. He was in the House on the 30th of December—the bill was introduced on the 31st, and the Journal shows his name no more.

6th. He voted against Mr. Guthrie's amendment, prohibiting this Corporation to declare a Dividend until these Bonds were paid. Same Jour. page 538.

N. B. It is believed that he drew the very bill, by which the State became bound for the $300,000.

*Selling White Men.*

1st. He voted to lay upon the table Mr. Boyden's instruction to the Judiciary Committee, to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the Vagrant Law, as authorizes *selling, hiring, or whipping free white men.*—Jour. 1-43, page 570.

2d. That motion not succeeding, he *dodged* voting on the question of indefinite postponement of the Resolution. Same page.

*Expunging.*

1st. He voted against a Resolution condemning the "Expunge" of the U. S. Senate. See Jour. of 1838, page 141.

2d. He *dodged* and failed to vote on the next Resolution, recommending the Senate to pass Resolutions, rescinding the Expunging Resolutions—Same Jour. 142.

*Sub Treasury.*

He voted against the Resolution condemning the Sub Treasury.

*Public Lands.*

1st. He voted for Henderson's Resolutions in 1835, then and now, embodying the Whig doctrines. See Journal.

2d. In 1840, he *dodged* this important principle, viz: "We condemn the late Act of Congress, allowing settlers on Public Lands the right of pre-emption at the *minimum* price," &c. &c.

3d. He voted against this important Resolution, viz: "*Resolved*, that we believe that the proper and equitable disposition of the public domain, is to divide the proceeds arising from their sales among the several States of the Union, according to the ratio of their Federal population." Jour. 1840, pages 445-46.

*Extravagance.*

He *dodged* upon this important Resolution:—*Resolved*, that we do most solemnly protest against the wasteful extravagance of the present Administration (Mr. Van Buren's) and its profligate expenditure of public money," &c. See page 147.

*Executive Patronage.*

He *dodged* this Resolution also, viz: "*Resolved*, that the power and patronage of the Executive Department of the Federal Government have increased to an alarming extent, and ought to be diminished."

He must have *dodged* on these questions designedly, because they were a series of Resolutions, taken up and passed at the same time. He voted when it suited him, and he *dodged* when it was more convenient.

I may look into more of his votes, and still more of his *dodgings*. The Journal shows that he is an "ARTFUL DODGER."

PAUL PRY.

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*Look out Whigs!*—A political Missionary left here on Saturday last for the West, with a wagon loaded with documents! Never, before, were such desperate exertions made to hood-wink and deceive the people, as are now making in North Carolina; but if the Whigs will only do their duty like men, Locoo Foocism will be totally annihilated on the first day of August. That cause must be rotten, which requires such clandestine efforts to sustain it. Again, we say—LOOK OUT WHIGS!—*Raleigh Register.*

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*Mr. Polk on the Tariff.*—The subjoined from the Nashville Whig, ought to be read by every voter:

By the efforts of the Democratic presses, the impression is gaining ground in the Tariff States, that Mr. Polk is OPPOSED TO DISTURBING THE PRESENT TARIFF LAW. The friends of protection should understand Mr. Polk's position on the subject. Let it, therefore, be borne in mind, that his own language, delivered on various occasions, is, "*I am opposed to a Tariff for Protection.*" "*I have at all times been opposed to the Protective Policy.*" "*I am in favor of repealing that act.*" With these declarations staring them in the face, Democratic papers have the hardihood to represent Col. Polk as OPPOSED TO DISTURBING THE PRESENT TARIFF LAW, and in favor of the AMPLEST INCIDENTAL PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY. Can Col. Polk, who has so repeatedly announced his opposition to the protective policy, suffer his opinions to be thus misrepresented!

"All who have observed my course know that I have at all times been opposed to the "Protective policy." I am for laying such moderate duties on imports as will raise revenue enough, when added to the income from the sale of lands and other incidental sources, to defray the expenses of Government economically administered. I am in favor of a Tariff *for Revenue*, and opposed to a Tariff *for Protection*."

J. K. POLK.

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The *Globe* has a lot of bragging letters from various States and an offer to bet $100 each on the *sixteen* States deemed most likely to go for Polk—equivalent to offering to bet that Polk will get *eight* States, or one less than a third of the whole number. In *Old* Hickory's time, they never thought of betting in this cowardly fashion.

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Mr. Polk is about to take the field in person, to electioneer for himself as President. This is something new. What will the Locofoco papers say, that were so horrified at the journey of Mr. Clay to the South *before he was a candidate for the Presidency?*

Mr. Polk is to make his first appearance as a stump candidate for the Presidency, at Nashville, on the 15th day of August, upon the assembling there of a mass convention of Locofocos. The central committee of the Locofocos have issued an address inviting their brethren of the whole state to be there, and after promising them a visit to Gen. Jackson, they say, "come and shake by the hand, also, your candidate for the Presidency, James K. Polk.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

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Mr. Benton, in a letter which he has caused to be published in Missouri, declares that the rejection of Mr. Van Buren by the late Baltimore Loco Convention was "an INTRIGUE *which* NULLIFIED *the choice of the people, and the principles of our government!*"

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## Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

*Mr. Hale:*—You will confer a favor by inserting in your paper the following reflections suggested by the communication of "Citizen," in the last Carolinian, recommending the surrender of our Charter, or repeal of the act for the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville, which gives the Commissioners power to make any rules or orders that may tend to the improvement and good government of said town, with certain provisos.

Many citizens think this measure LOUDLY CALLED FOR. It may be very justly doubted whether the act confers any power, as an appeal from the judgment is allowed by the last clause of the act to all persons dissatisfied, and in many instances our County and Superior Courts have actually laughed at those who attempt to screen themselves behind the authority vested in them by Town Ordinances, saying that they are sworn to administer the laws of North Carolina, and not Ordinances of the Town.

The Commissioners have the power to levy and collect a tax from your property, (which, taking its depreciated value in comparison with the present amount of taxes levied, is enormous,) for their own protection. A general consideration of all landholders is invited to that power. The streets can be let yearly under good bond to be kept in order for $1000 or less. From the dryness of the Summer and the low price of labor, $550 for the present year would be sufficient. Town property is taxed about 30 per cent. higher to keep the streets in order than is required to sustain your State Government, your County Judiciary, and the poor of your County—the amount of about $3000 being collected annually. Will you longer submit to it? BULLETIN No. 1.

We rather think, without much reflection on the matter, that the remedy proposed is worse than the disease—bad as that is. We think manifold evils would result from coming under County Court jurisdiction. If the Commissioners squander the money, would it not be better to turn them out, or require them to adopt a better system?—*Observer.*

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Whig meeting held in Lawrenceville, on Wednesday the 31 July (being Court week,) on motion of Thomas Pemberton, Hon. E. Deberry was called to the Chair, and C. W. Wooley and P. W. Wooley requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting,

On motion,

*Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint 15 Delegates to represent this County in a District Convention to be held at Carthage, on the 23d July, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for this Electoral District.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed the following persons, to-wit: John E. Chambers, Martin Rush, David Bruton, Locky Simmons, B. S. Allen, Lockey Allen, Thos. L. Cotton, Parsons Harris, Dr. John M. Worth, B. W. Simmons, Thomas Pemberton, James C. Roper, Dr. John H. Montgomery, S. V. Simons, and E. G. L. Barringer, Esq.

On motion of P. W. Wooley,

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Southern Citizen" and "Fayetteville Observer."

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

E. DEBERRY, *Ch'n.*

C. W. WOOLEY, } *Sec'ys.*
P. W. WOOLEY, }

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM CLAY CLUB.

The Club met on Thursday, July the 4th, at 1 o'clock. The President being absent, the Club was called to order by J. C. Knight, Vice President. After the proceedings of last meeting were read, the following resolutions were offered by the Secretary, S. M. Ingram:

*Resolved*, That we highly approve of the proposition to hold a Mass Meeting at Wadesborough on the 18th of July; and that we earnestly recommend the Whigs of Richmond to go over in mass.

*Resolved*, That we tender our assistance to the Whigs of Anson to aid them in defraying the expenses of the Whig Mass Meeting to be held in that county on the 18th inst.

*Resolved*, That our principles are as dear to us now as they were in 1840—and as they are the same now as they were then, we will stand by them; and no opposition shall depress or prevent us from supporting them.

*Resolved*, That we highly approve of the nomination of THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN as Vice President of the United States, and that we will give him our hearty support. Should another President die, we want an honest and able Vice President.

*Resolved*, That as North Carolina took the lead in nominating Mr. Clay for the next President, that the Whigs of the Old North State are under obligations to use their best exertions to secure his election; and that they should wake up from their lethargy, and rally around the Whig standard from the shores of the Atlantic to the mountains, in order that they may not be found napping as they were in '42.

Gen. Hickory rose and made some very appropriate remarks on the resolutions. He urged the Whigs to do their duty, as the Democrats are making such strenuous efforts to carry the State. J. W. Cameron and S. M. Ingram also addressed the Club. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. It was ordered by the Club, that the President transmit the proceedings of this meeting to the Observer, for publication.

The Club adjourned to meet Tuesday evening of Court week at 7 o'clock.

J. C. KNIGHT, *President.*

*Rockingham, July 4, 1844.*

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Richmond County Bible Society was organized on the 7th inst., and the following Officers elected for the present year:

W. F. Leak, President; Rev. Archibald Baker, Vice President; M. L. Douglass, Secretary; F. A. Terry, Treasurer.

*Executive Committee.*—H. W. Covington, J. P. Leak, Col. J. W. Covington, John C. Knight, R. J. Steele, M. L. Douglass, and Francis A. Terry. *July 8, 1844.*

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FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JULY 17.

REMARKS.—No change to notice in prices of Goods or Produce, and but little Produce of any kind coming to market.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 10.

Turpentine has been selling since last report at 2 and 2 05. Tar is in quick demand at 1 10.

A fine lot shipping timber brought 8 dls.

A lot of 60,000 feet flooring boards brought 11½ dollars.

A cargo N. O. corn, a little damaged, brought at auction 36 to 39 cts.

About 6,000 lbs. Western bacon, sides and shoulders, brought 5½ to 6 at auction.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—July 9.

Bacon 6½ a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 4 a 6; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 3 50 a 4 00; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At New York, Upland Cotton 5¾ to 7¾.

At Charleston, Cotton 4 to 7¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,995,285 bales, against 2,357,999 last year.

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*Polk*, the vegetable, is nipped by the first frost of November, and withers. *Polk*, the politician, will find himself in the same predicament, about the same time this year.

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# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1844.


FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

## HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

## THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

## WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.—We regret to have to state, that Dr. John W. McKay, for reasons entirely conclusive with himself and his friends, felt obliged to decline the nomination for the Commons. At some future period we hope he will feel liberty to accede to the wishes of his Whig associates. The other candidates, on both sides, are actively engaged in canvassing. Whig Candidates,

FOR THE SENATE,

**DAVID McNEILL, Esq.,**

FOR THE COMMONS,

**WILLIAM McMILLAN, Esq.**

One word as to the course of the friends of Mr. McMillan, the only Whig candidate for the Commons. A little reflection will show them, that every vote they give to any one of the Locofoco candidates contributes to the defeat of Mr. McMillan. For instance, suppose there be 750 Whigs in the county who all vote for McMillan, and along with him, as for some one of the others, say 250 votes for Sh. 250 for Harrington, and 250 for Atkins. It is apparent that these votes swell the Locofoco vote, and render it impossible to elect McMillan. The only mode by which they can avoid this, and stand a chance for success, is to put upon their tickets Mr. McMillan the name of some other good Whig, who they would be willing to vote for if a candidate, to know of a number, for instance, who intend to vote for Dr. McKay, not with any expectation of electing him, he being no candidate, but as a mark of respect, and to avoid aiding their opponents.

THE ELECTION

Will take place on *Thursday the first day of August*.—only *two weeks* from to-morrow. And its result will fix the political character, and affect materially or injuriously the prosperity of the State and Nation, for two years to come—yea for four years. Upon the result in this State may possibly depend the question of Peace or War. Upon it certainly depends, in some degree, the faithful observance of the Law, and the preservation of the Constitutional character of our institutions, against the ebullitions of Dorrites, the rascality of Repudiators, the usurpation, by one House of Congress, of a scheme passed by all departments of the government, or the Locofoco doctrine that the President and Senate can virtually make war, or alter the Tariff, when the Constitution has expressly given the power to do both to the Congress and the President. Upon it depends likewise, the existence of the present wholesome Tariff, under which sufficient revenue is realized to support government and pay off in a few years the National debt, which went on increasing all the time the Tariff was failing, and is only stopped by the passage of the present Whig Tariff. Upon it depends, whether we shall have another humbug Tariff Assembly, which is denounced and ridiculed by its own political friends, or a useful and respectable body of patriotic Legislators, who will look to the honor and prosperity of the State rather than to their own capacity to talk against time in strains that would discredit "a boys' debating society." Upon it depends whether we shall have as Governor a dignified Statesman, honest, capable, and faithful,—a man of whom the State and Nation may be proud,—or a mere good-natured retailer of stale jokes, whose ambition seems to be centred in his ability to create a laugh—the mere echo and instrument of Mr. Senator Haywood. Upon it depends, in part, whether HENRY CLAY, the Orator, Patriot, and Statesman, shall close a long career, every stage of which has been marked by important services to his country and to mankind, by receiving that crowning honor, and rendering those crowning benefits to his Country, which he has loved and served so long, so faithfully, and so well. Upon it depends, whether North Carolina shall win new laurels as a glorious leader in the Whig battle, or whether we shall have to blush for the degeneracy of her sons. Will any Whig neglect his duty, *his whole duty*, with the prospect, or possibility, of having bitterly to reproach himself with the reflection that *his* vote might have secured all this good and averted all this evil? Let it never be said!

We confess that we feel a peculiar interest in that portion of the political vineyard which is more especially under our own eye, and whose faithful performance of Whig duties our own faithfulness and efficiency may have promoted, or our own delinquency have obstructed. If our readers think we have performed our duty, (as we have endeavored to perform it,) perhaps it may be some slight addition even to the powerful motives enumerated above, to remind them, how much we shall be animated, and strengthened, and nerved, in the performance of duty, by such a testimony as an increased Whig vote would furnish to us, in the counties of Anson, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Cumberland, Montgomery, Stanly, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, Chatham, Randolph, Columbus, &c. in which the Observer circulates most extensively.

Will the Whigs afford us that cheering evidence of approbation? Tell us, not now, but on *Thursday the 1st day of August.*

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CANDIDATES.

*New Hanover.*—Gen. Alexander McRae and Griffith J. McRee, Esq. are Whig candidates for the Commons. This is nobly done. How is light ever to penetrate such a dark region, if men cannot be found with patriotism enough to oppose those who prefer darkness rather than light? The Whigs should leave no County uncanvassed—not even Edgecombe.

*Montgomery.*—Dr. Worth, for Senator, has been already announced. The candidate for the Commons is Calvin Cochran, Esq. Whig. For Sheriff, George Coggin, Aaron H. Saunders, Thos. Altman and —— McCaskill.

FOREIGN.—The Great Western, at New York, brings Liverpool dates to June 22. There had been a further advance of ¼d. in Cotton, with large sales, say 51,150 bales in a week. Every thing wears a cheerful aspect.

The Prince de Joinville had left Paris to take command of the fleet intended to operate against Morocco.

MR GRAHAM AT RUTHERFORDTON.—The "Republican" gives an interesting account of Mr. Graham's reception and speech at Rutherfordton on the 4th of July. It says that there were from 2500 to 3000 persons present, of whom "half a dozen or so" were Locofocos. The Mountains will tell a tale on the 1st of August. We propose to the glorious 4th District to try if it cannot give as large a majority as the 1st.

A letter in the Charlotte Journal states that there was a still larger assemblage at Asheville on the 4th, —at least 6000 persons, and at least 2600 at the same place on the 5th when Mr. Graham spoke.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—We have to congratulate our Whig friends on the ascertained fact, that Thibadeux has beaten Labranche, the present Locofoco member of Congress, nearly 600 votes, showing a Whig gain of nearly 700 votes in that District. Bordelon, Whig, in another District, runs Morse so close that it is uncertain which is elected. In Bordelon, the Louisiana delegation in the next Congress will be divided, 2 Whigs, 2 Locos. *Now, we have none.*

For the Legislature, the Whigs confidently claim a majority on joint ballot. The Senate stands 9 Loco to 8 Whig. The House, so far, 25 Whig to 21 Loco. The State Convention is Locofoco.

GEN. DOCKERY AND COL. HOKE.—The Register states that in his speech at Rockingham, Col. Hoke asserted that North Carolina had received nothing under the Whig Distribution Law, from the proceeds of the sales of the public Lands. General Dockery denied this, and said that the State had received upwards of $20,000. This Mr. Hoke contradicted; and Gen. Dockery, calling upon the people to note what each said, declared that he would prove his statement to be true. Mr. Hoke thereupon said, he would not say *positively* it was not true, but he did not think it was.

The Register refers to page 115 of the volume of Acts of the last Legislature, which is in the hands of all the Justices, for proof that Gen. Dockery was *right*, and Col. Hoke *wrong*. Indeed, it is amazing that any man of *ordinary* information should have been ignorant of the fact, that North Carolina received $22,017 97 under the Distribution Law.

DENY ALL THINGS.—They seem to have some many scenes in Wake county, arising out of the propensity of the Locofoco candidates to deny every fact which they think cannot be proven on the spot. In the speaking at Salem precinct, they vehemently denied that Mr. Polk had come out in favor of a discriminating Protective Tariff. They challenged the proof. Mr. Miller, who is used to all their tricks, had gone prepared with the Globe containing Polk's Tariff Letter. They were obliged to admit the evidence of the Globe, and were of course corrected.

Mr. Shepard then denied, says the Clarion, "that he had voted for Gen. Saunders for United States Senator, *after* the Whigs came to his aid. He averred that he discovered in that act collusion between both parties. Mr. Miller very coolly turned to the Journal, and found his name right in the midst of the names of the Whigs. He had once even voted for Saunders by himself, after the Whigs had dropped him. Being treed again, he took another tack at belligerations. He denied that Mr. Hoke had voted for the $400,000 aid to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; that he had indeed voted for the subsequent aids $400,000, but that it was only to save the $800,000 already in danger of being lost. Mr. Miller said from the Book that just the reverse was the fact. Mr. Hoke had voted for the $500,000, and had not voted for the $300,000; but *dodged*. He had indeed voted $300,000 for the Wilmington Road. We should think after this Mr Shepard would learn to be a little more cautious."

COL. J. H. WHEELER, T. S. N. C., M. N. I. W. C.—Our old friend with the long tail to his name, is accused by the last Whig Clarion of something worse than stealing the gems from the Orations of Gaston, Hooper, &c. and appropriating them to his own literary reputation. His latest feat is no less than giving *a false certificate*, as to a private conversation held in Raleigh, with the view to enable the Locofoco candidates in Wake to prove, by means of said false certificate, that Mr. Clay had played the game of Bluff on board a steamboat within three months!! What respectable employment for the "Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, and Member of the National Institute, Washington City."—How becoming, if true, but especially how worthy of the truth not being true!!! And James B. Shepard, Esq. could be cited to read such a certificate to the people in his public speech; for the purpose of injuring Mr. Clay!—James B. Shepard, whom, with all his faults and foibles, one might have deemed above such a despicable kind of warfare.

The Clarion gives the following account of the matter:—

"The facts seem to be these: A man named Mather from the north, boarding at Mr. John Hutchings', was defending H. Clay from the charge of gambling. He presumed that Mr. C. did play whist or chess occasionally with gentlemen and ladies by way of relaxation. Indeed he had been told that Mr. C. did play whist with some ladies at a private house in Eastern Virginia, on his late trip through that State. But that could not be called gambling. Out of this conversation John H. Wheeler manufactured a document certifying that he heard Mr. Mather say that Mr. Clay had played bluff on a Steamboat within three months, and won money from a friend which he pocketed, &c. This is the substance of it as well as we recollect from having once heard it read by Mr. Shepard.

Mr. Mather states publicly in the streets that he never had such conversation with Col. Wheeler as he has certified to—that he had refused on application by Col. W. to give a certificate of what he *did* say, as it was not meant for the public, but was uttered in a private conversation with one whom he deemed a gentleman—that what he did say was nothing like what Col. W. has certified to—that he does not in fact believe that Mr. Clay has for many years played for money—that he has heard nobody say so, and that Col. Wheeler has made an unauthorised and unwarranted use of his name in stating what is not true—nor any thing like the truth."

GEN. SAUNDERS.—The valiant General failed to meet another of his appointments—that at Weldon. The Halifax Republican says he slept within a few miles of Weldon on the night before he was to speak, and on the next morning put off in another direction.

The Oxford Mercury says that he made his appearance at Williamsborough, in Granville county, on the 7th, and was met by Mr. Kerr, of Caswell, the Whig Elector who vanquished Hoke in Guilford. The Mercury says that the Missionary gets "more kicks than coppers."

Messrs. Kerr and Venable, candidates for Elector, had a public discussion at Yanceyville on the 2d.

A letter from Randolph county says—

"Gen. Saunders is to be among us next week, (Special Court here,) but I can assure you old Randolph is at her post. I think the General will be pleased to get off from us. We are ready, able, and willing to meet him."

There is not a word in our last paper to justify the Carolinian's assertion, that we were "laboring to make Mr. Polk a high protective tariff man." Our purpose was directly the reverse, viz: to show that Mr. Polk was really opposed to Protection, whilst he now *professes* to be in favor of it.

MR. POLK ON THE TARIFF.—The Tariff letter of the Locofoco Candidate for the Presidency has taken every body by surprize. He has written, spoken, and voted, on all occasions decidedly against Protection, until the 19th of June, when he writes a letter in favor of "such moderate DISCRIMINATING duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental PROTECTION to our home industry."

This is identically the Whig doctrine, and it is certainly highly cheering to find that it is so popular that even its bitter opponents are compelled to swallow it. And now, if we could put any confidence in Col. Polk or his party, we should rejoice that this great question was settled. But we do not. The letter is written to gull the friends of the Tariff.

And the Locofoco papers not only swallow Polk's Protective Tariff doctrine, but have the impudence to assert, that "such has been the doctrine of the democratic party from its foundation"!! This is the language of the organ in this town; which goes on to show, that "all the Republican Presidents have recommended the encouragement of manufactures"—asserting that it "has often shown this before." When? Where? It has certainly escaped the public attention.

We might very safely offer a premium for any expression, in that paper, in favor of "discriminating duties" for the Protection of Manufactures; or any previous declaration that "such has been the doctrine of the democratic party." On the contrary, the advocates of a Protective Tariff have been denounced as Federalists, both Editorially and in every other form.

The very last meeting of the Locofocos in this county, no longer ago than the 7th ult. "declared its hostility to these dangerous measures—an oppressive Protective Tariff," &c.

The Carolinian itself, only on the 25th May last, lauds the "unconquerable hostility to the protective system" of Mr. Chappell of Geo.

The Locofoco Convention of the 4th Congressional District, held on the 3d April last, solemnly resolved, that they were "opposed to a tariff for protection."

On the 13th January last, the Carolinian expressed itself Editorially, as satisfied that manufactures ought to have been encouraged in the infancy of our government, by every legal means; but that *now*, there is neither policy, nor benefit, nor equity, nor justice, in taxing the people to protect our manufactures.

On the 5th of Oct. last, the Locofocos of Mecklenburg and Union thus denounced Protection by wholesale, and along with it, Mr. Polk's *present* Tariff doctrine:—

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency, and to his miscalled "American system"—whether veiled under the garb of "incidental protection," or "discriminating duties," or boldly proclaimed protection to domestic manufactures. And we regard the politician who goes for incidental protection or discriminating duties, as dangerous as he who openly goes for protection."

On the 26th Sept. 1843, the Locofocos of Randolph resolved, that "the principle of Protection was unknown to the Constitution, and it persisted in, will sap the foundations of the Government, and ultimately overthrow it." Of course they can't vote for Polk.

On the 18th of the same month, the party in Wayne, declared their "uncompromising opposition to a protective tariff." Won't they have to "compromise" if they vote for Polk?

On the 8th of the same month, the Locofocos of this County again declared their opposition to a tariff for protection.

And the State Convention, at Raleigh, on the 15th December last, representing the whole party, was likewise "uncompromisingly opposed to a tariff for protection," and in favor of a tariff "laid SOLELY with a view to the raising of a sufficient revenue."

And finally, Mr. Hoke, in his speech in this town on the 25th May last, denied emphatically the power of Congress to lay protective or prohibitory duties.—Of course, he can't support Polk.

These are a few of the instances (all, except the last, copied from the Carolinian,) in which the Locofocos have manifested their *approval* of "Discrimination for Protection to our home industry."

DECEPTION.—Mr. Polk's letter in favor of a Discriminating Protective Tariff, is followed up by the Locofocos in the Tariff States, asserting that he is a Tariff man, whilst the party in the South will swear, (and they are undoubtedly right,) that he is anti-Tariff. No intelligent man can deny that he is opposed to a Protective Tariff. The meanness is, in himself attempting to be on both sides at the same time—Tariff for the North, anti-Tariff for the South.

The Newark (N. J.) Morning Post, a Locofoco paper printed in a great manufacturing town, devoted nearly two columns on the 8th inst. to prove that there is *no essential difference* between the views of Mr. Clay and those of Mr. Polk on the Tariff Question!

Col. Polk's grandfather was a *Tory* in the Revolutionary War, went into Cornwallis's camp in Charlotte, and there wore a red coat as an evidence of his zeal for King George against the liberties of his own country.

Col. Polk himself moved from one county to another in Tennessee, to avoid standing a draft when the militia were called on to defend that same country against the same King George in the second War of Independence,—leaving his poorer neighbors to be drafted in the service.

And Col. Polk voted in 1828, again in 1830, again in 1831, and yet again in 1832, *against the bill* to give the poor old surviving Revolutionary Soldiers a Pension, as some compensation for their glorious deeds, their bitter sufferings, and their miserable pay, in the War of Independence!

Such is the man whose *patriotism* and *services* the Locofocos wish to reward with the Presidency! Who will vote for him? Will any Revolutionary patriot, or descendant of a Revolutionary patriot, or even any man who glories in the deeds of such? No! Party spirit may run high, but a much more powerful patriot chord will be touched by such *facts* as the above.

DEATH OF JO SMITH, THE MORMON PROPHET.—The accounts of the death of this fanatic, are conflicting,—one representing that he and his brother were shot in attempting to make their escape from Jail in Carthage, Illinois, after they had fired at the guard who had charge of the jail; and another account, which seems to be the true one, that a party of disguised men rushed past the guard, broke into the jail, and murdered the prisoners. This is a horrible case of Lynch law, which ought to be followed by condign punishment. It is supposed that the Mormons will endeavor to inflict some terrible vengeance on the neighboring settlements.

The Standard says that he who supports Jas. K. Polk goes for the Union. Witness, of course, the whole Locofoco party in South Carolina, who all go for Polk, and swear that they will dissolve the Union if Texas be not annexed.

A BASE LOCOFOCO TRICK.—In our last we denied that Mr. Clay ever had been instructed by the Legislature of Kentucky *to vote* for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. The North Carolinian pronounces this, in its usual gross language, false, and cites the following, which it says it "quotes from the speech of Mr. Morehead of Kentucky, delivered in Senate the 18th of January, 1842":—

"It could not have escaped his [Morehead's] notice, and that of the Senate, that the Legislature of Kentucky, had, *by a large majority*, passed resolutions upon the subject of the Bankrupt law, expressing an opinion that it ought to be repealed."

We have turned to Mr. Morehead's speech, (as reported at the time in the National Intelligencer, and its accuracy never denied, because it is well known that it conforms to the actual fact,) and we find that he said as follows:—

"It cannot (said Mr. M.) have escaped the attention of Senators here, as it certainly has not mine, that the Legislature of Kentucky had made some action in this matter; and that the House of Representatives there have, by a very large majority, passed a resolution declaring that the bankrupt law ought to be repealed."

This shows that a material fact is falsified by the Carolinian. The *truth* is, as Mr. Morehead says, and as we have often stated in this paper, that the resolution passed one House of the Legislature of Kentucky, *but did not pass the other House.*

The Carolinian, to effect its own purpose of misrepresenting Mr. Clay and villifying us, has altered the language of Mr. Morehead, and made him assert that the *Legislature* had done that which only one branch of that Legislature did.

We leave the public to pass sentence upon such an act, which we suppose does not *legally* amount to Forgery.

It is *possible* that some other Locofoco made the alteration, and that the Carolinian only copied it. If so, it would give us pleasure to state the fact, and fix the base act upon the right shoulders: but we suppose the North Carolinian will not "gratify" us so far as to inform us, and enable us to relieve it from such an imputation.

The North Carolinian was in an especial bad humor last week, and as usual under such circumstances, blackguards us to its heart's content. It "convicts" us of falsehood, by a very summary process, viz: its own unsupported assertion, against the evidence of every body's senses. This is the way in which Mr. Clay is "convicted," according to the Standard, of bargain and corruption. It is a real Locofoco mode of "convicting." A blackguard has nothing to do but to say, "Sir, you lie," or "Sir, you made a corrupt bargain," to "convict" a political opponent of those sins.

The Carolinian also insinuates that we are not "a gentleman;" and we have really some notion that he will repeat this so often, that he will finally come to believe it himself!—which would be a great calamity, considering how exceedingly well qualified he is to determine what constitutes "a gentleman."

But the worst of all, we must suppose from its frequent repetition, is the grave charge that we "go to Church every Sunday!" Thinking it more than probable that he would be able to establish our guilt in this particular, (though not without calling in other evidence than his own,) we rather conclude, on the whole, that we will confess that the Carolinian has told *one* truth. We will not run the risk of telling a falsehood by making the same charge against *him*.

STANDARD FALSEHOODS—*again*.—The Standard, after slandering Mr. Adams and Mr. Webster, says,—

"Who is Theodore Frelinghuysen? An abolitionist—a man who thinks more of the Cherokees and Negroes than he does of the white people—a fanatic, who religiously believes that God has commissioned him to free our slave population—a foe to Texas, and a friend of England and Henry Clay! Dare any man deny this?"

Certainly it is denied, by every man who is entitled to be called a man. And the Standard is defied to produce one tittle of evidence—his own word being no evidence—to establish a single one of his allegations except the last, viz: that Mr. Frelinghuysen is a friend of Henry Clay. All the rest is utterly, impudently false.

The author of this abominable libel goes on to assert, upon hearsay testimony, that Mr. Clay said, ten years ago at the Virginia Springs,—

"*That slavery was an evil to the Southern States, and that he advocated a Protective Tariff for the purpose of diminishing the value of Southern lands, and thereby compelling the South to rid itself of the evil!*"

Now it will not be hard to beat Mr. Clay, if such persons as he of the Standard be allowed to trump up a story, asserting that Mr. Clay said so and so in a private conversation.—provided the people can be induced to swallow their falsehoods.

The Locofocos make a charge against Mr. Clay of gambling, and support it by the testimony of one Gen. John McCalla, of Kentucky. The Knoxville Register states that McCalla made his statement on the authority of a *negro*, and that the negro utterly *denies the truth* of the General's statement. The Register also states that the General is charged in Kentucky with having swindled his deputies as Census taker, and that he travels as a Locofoco candidate for elector in company with another prominent Locofoco, who is not only a gambler, but pleaded the gambling act to avoid paying his losses, and forged a dead man's receipt to extricate him from certain charges. Such are the men who certify against Henry Clay!

MEXICO.—The expedition fitted out secretly at New Orleans under Gen. Sentmanat, against Tabasco, Mexico, has been utterly destroyed. The General and his men were either killed or executed.

Santa Anna has resumed his duties as President of Mexico, and has appointed Gen. Canalizo to command the Army against Texas. Gen. Reeves, Minister of War, has asked for $1,000,000 and 30,000 men, to carry on the Texan war. The government appears determined to make an attempt to reconquer Texas.

Some of the pot-valiant heroes in the U. S. may find a chance to display their valor if they will "go to Texas." Where's Gen. Quattlebum and his regiments of S. C. militia?

☞ The Whig District Convention, for the appointment of an Elector for this District, will meet at Carthage on Tuesday next.

*A Shocking thick Skull.*—The Raleigh *Standard* of the 3d instant, reiterating the assertion that John V. L. McMahon of Baltimore had gone over to the iniquities of the Loco party, berates the *Register* for denying the fact. McMahon under his proper signature, publicly refuted the report several weeks since. He is for annexation, but he sees no cause in that for ceasing to sustain our good old Harry and the American System.—*Portsmouth Index.*

*Appointment of Judge.*—We congratulate the Bar, and the people of North-Carolina, upon the appointment by the Governor, with the advice of his Council, of David F. Caldwell, Esq. of Salisbury, as a Judge of the Superior Court, *vice* Hon. Frederick Nash. All the Councillors were in attendance, but Mr. Fitts, of Warren.—*Raleigh Register.*

MORE DREADFUL RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.—It is but a few weeks since the city of Philadelphia was the scene of the most lawless violence, resulting in the loss of many lives and the destruction of several Churches and much other property. Again the same scenes have disgraced that city, and we regret to say without meeting with that condign punishment that should ever befall Mob outrages.

The following appear to be the facts:—

The Native American Association celebrated the 4th of July in Fisher's woods, where they had tents, which were attacked on the 5th by a party of men. This produced great excitement, in the midst of which it was reported that arms were concealed in the Romanist Church of St. Philip de Neri, in the Southern quarter of the city. A large mob collected before the Church; the Sheriff was sent for, came, took possession of the Church, and found 12 unloaded muskets. A further examination was demanded, and 75 more were found, some of them heavily loaded. The Rev. Mr. Dunn, the Priest, and several of his congregation, were found in the Church, some of them armed. This produced so much excitement that the military were called on, and held the Church during Saturday.

Up to Sunday morning there was much commotion, and many arrests. The military were ordered to fire on the crowd at one time, when the Hon. Charles Naylor rushed in, crying "No, don't fire!" at which he was arrested and confined in the Church. The crowd demanded his release. Gen. Cadwallader rushed among them on his horse, a man seized his bridle, and the General struck him on the arm with his sword. A brickbat then struck the Gen. on the knee.

Early on Sunday morning the crowd got two pieces of cannon, drew them up before the Church, heavily loaded, and threatened to fire unless Naylor was released. Not being resisted, they broke in the doors and brought out Naylor, though there were four military companies inside at the time. About 3000 escorted him home, where he made a speech requesting them to go quietly home. Instead of this they took the cannon back to destroy the Church unless the "Hibernia Greens" (an Irish company,) were removed from it. This demand was finally complied with. 10,000 people being on the ground. The company was followed, insulted, rushed upon, and finally resented all this by firing on the crowd, wounding one man only in the arm. They were then attacked and fled, each man for himself. One man reached his home, from which he fired two shots. The house was forced, the man dragged out, beaten and trampled on, and taken to the watch house nearly dead. The mob took possession of the Church by forcing the doors, but destroyed nothing within, a promise to that effect having been made by leading Native Americans, which the mob was disposed to respect.

On Sunday night the military were brought up, with loaded guns and cannon, to protect the Church; and the people were leaving it in their possession, when an altercation, then a scuffle, and finally a discharge of musketry, took place between the mob and the military, by which at least 7 men were killed, and about as many wounded. This added to the fury of the mob; they broke into a place where there were arms, with which, and two cannon, they commenced a regular battle with muskets and cannon on both sides, which continued through most of the night; and in which a number was killed and wounded.

The Inquirer says,—

"The scene in the immediate vicinity was indeed appalling—wives screaming for their husbands, children for their fathers, and all alarmed and terrified in the extreme. Mangled and dead bodies ever and anon borne along, reports of friends or relatives killed, rushes of the crowd from some false or real ground of apprehension, all bore witness to a frightful drama that was in progress."

On Monday morning the mob met in great force, armed, and making the most violent threats to exterminate the military unless they instantly vacated the district. The Aldermen, and Commissioners, and Judges, of the District, expressed a similar desire, in writing, to the Sheriff, giving the opinion that the civil police could preserve the property from harm. The Sheriff thereupon withdrew the military, and a few popular citizens organized an effective peace police, which produced comparative quiet. But for this concession to the mob, it is said a dreadful battle would have taken place, for the mob had six cannon, and abundant ammunition, and were bitterly excited. The policy of conceding any thing to a mob is, however, more than questionable. It is justified on the ground that it was not to the mob, but to the Aldermen, &c. As the Gazette remarks,—

"The attempt at mob tyranny should be put down at once. No matter what the demand may be, no demand should be made by a mob, just or unjust. The wishes of the people properly expressed will be listened to by magistrates. But no magistrate should be awed by a mob. This is not the way to attain justice or freedom. A mob should be put down because it is a mob, and put down at any hazard."

The killed are stated at 14, and the wounded at about 50. Many windows of houses are broken, and doors, &c. riddled with shot.

Gen. Cadwallader had nine balls shot through his clothes. The mob had a gallows erected to hang him on if he should be taken.

The militia came to the city from the surrounding country in great force. Gov. Porter arrived on Monday night, and issued orders looking to the preservation of order, and approving the conduct of the military and civil powers. The military remained embodied up to Thursday last, and the rioters did not disperse before Wednesday, when all became quiet.

A number of *Irishmen* and boys were among those who forced the Church.

The Editors of the "Sun" and "Native American" newspapers, William P. Hanna, Esq., and Col. Watmough, were arrested on Thursday, and held to bail, for language exciting to insurrection. These arrests produced great excitement.

The papers and letters express fears that the present is a mere suspension of hostilities, and that they will break out soon with redoubled violence.

ANNEXATION.—We hope none of our readers will fail to read the able and conclusive letter of Gen. Waddy Thompson, on our first page, which is thus introduced to its readers by the National Intelligencer:—

"Of all the articles of which the n has been so fertile for the press, n red to us more likely to be un. South especially, than the Lette. omp- son, (late Minister of the ico.) The position of Gen. Tho to attract great attention ng as a subject of Tex n by him tion, feeling, and ... man to propose in the House of Representativ the United States the recognition of the independ e of Texas; himself personally interested in that country; a resident for the last three years in the city of Mexico in a station which necessarily has made him familiarly acquainted with the concerns of both Texas and Mexico—their physical and social relations to the United States, to each other, and to the rest of the world, and with every consideration that can by possibility connect itself with the "Annexation" question—his Letter cannot but be read with avidity by all classes of citizens. It will well reward the closest attention which they may bestow upon it."

POLITICAL CHANGES.—We have a few more falsehoods of the Locofocos to correct under this head.

They have claimed that the Hon. Louis McLane, formerly Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, had gone over to Polk. The Whig Standard informs us, that it is true that Mr. McLane expressed his gratification at the nomination of Polk and Dallas; *but he added*, what the Locofocos forgot to tell, "that the total rout of as desperate a band of political jugglers as ever existed, was made doubly sure by such nominations."

The name of the Hon. Jas. K. Richards of Warren county, Va. is also paraded as a change in favor of Polk. There is no such man in the county! There is a Jas. R. Richards, but he has been a Whig from the start, and is still a true and unflinching Whig. The "Hon." was doubtless prefixed to his name to give additional weight to the pretended recantation.

The two Ingersolls, of Connecticut, who are chronicled as abandoning Clay, have not been Whigs for years past.

They assert that the Indiana State Sentinel contained a list of 130 Whigs in Indiana who had gone over to Locofocoism. The Sentinel *never had any such list*, says the Indianapolis Journal. The whole story is false, and believed to have been set afloat by the Ohio Statesman.

The Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat says, that it is said Ex-Gov. Gayle has renounced Clay. The Mobile Advertiser exposes this falsehood, declaring that Gov. G. is President of the Clay Club in that city, and delivered an eloquent Whig speech on the 3d instant.

They claim that Orville Bradly and W. H. Lindsay, of East Tennessee, have abandoned Clay. The Knoxville Post, published in East Tennessee, says that Bradly deserted the Whigs three years ago, and that Lindsay never gave a Whig vote in his life. He was for Van Buren in 1840, as he is for Polk now.

Such are the "renunciations of Whiggery," which are every day to be seen in the Locofoco papers!

And now for facts, which we take only from such sources as to defy contradiction. Moreover, if we should be led into any error in regard to any individual's change, a prompt correction shall be made when the error is discovered—a thing which is never done by a Locofoco paper.

The Schuylkill Journal gives the resolutions of a "large meeting of disaffected democracy of Heidelburg township," in the county of Berks, Penn. hitherto the stronghold of Locofocoism in that State. Their resolutions declare, that as "unwavering Democrats, they repudiate the false Democracy of Locofocoism;" that they are for the Whig party, for Clay and Frelinghuysen, and for the Tariff. The meeting was addressed by Col. Lindsay and others who have recently renounced Locofocoism, and adjourned with 9 cheers for Henry Clay.

David Brown, nominated for Treasurer by the Locofocos of Spencer county, Ia., comes out and says:

"It was at the solicitation of the Democratic party that I became a candidate, and, as I do not feel disposed, under existing circumstances, to support the nominee of the Democratic party for President, I feel it my duty to decline immediately, so that they may bring forward their candidate and be fairly represented."

*Another Screw Loose.*—Mr. Ashford Mankin, of Columbiana county, Ohio, comes out in a card in the New Lisbon Palladium, and declares that he sees no reason why he should hereafter support Locofocoism, to the detriment of the country. He therefore goes hereafter for Clay and Frelinghuysen and Whig Principles.—*Wheeling Times.*

The Whigs of Lenawee county, Michigan, held a convention at Adrian on the 29th, and were addressed by Hon. Levi Beardsley, formerly a Van Buren Senator of this State. The way he exposed the swindling pretences of some Northern Locofocos, that "*Polk* is as much of a Tariff man as Clay," was thorough.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A letter from Newark to the Ohio State Journal mentions 50 changes in favor of the Whigs in a single township in Licking county, Ohio.

In Stewart's District, in Pennsylvania, numerous changes are recorded, among them, a conspicuous delegate to the Convention to nominate opposition to Mr. Stewart at the last Election.

Odin Hays, one of the most respectable citizens of Logan county, Ohio, who voted for Van in 1840, made a speech in favor of Clay, at the West Liberty Clay Club.

R. D. Elkins, of Miamisburg, Ohio, gives public notice of his withdrawal from the Locofoco list.

The Easton, (Penn.) Whig, mentions a whole family, consisting of the father and nine sons, who all voted for Van Buren in 1840, and will all vote for Clay and the Tariff now.

Hiram C. Hart and J. A. Quay, of Hudson, Summit county, Ohio, publish an address giving their reasons for renouncing Locofocoism, in the Cleaveland Herald.

The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser says that 15 more of the old Van Buren party in that city have openly proclaimed their intention to go for Clay, Frelinghuysen, and the Tariff.

Gen. Thos. C. Miller, recently Locofoco State Senator from Adams county, Penn. is out in a letter in favor of the Whigs.

Dunning Kelly, of New Brunswick, N. J. hitherto a Locofoco, made a Whig speech at a late meeting of the Clay Club.

Ephraim Skinner, of Preston, N. Y. publishes his recantation of Locofocoism.

The Miners' Journal, Penn. mentions four Germans, who had never voted any but a Locofoco Ticket, who have joined the Clay Club.

The Hon. John Sandford, two years ago member of Congress from New York, and one of their strongest men, has abandoned the party.

The Boston Atlas says that the Hon. James Fowler, who was for several years the Locofoco candidate for Lieut. Gov. of Connecticut, has signified his determination not to vote for Polk and Dallas.

Henry W. De Puy, Editor of the Standard, Lafayette, Indiana, renounces Locofocoism.

Mr. Baugh, a Locofoco Representative of Hawkins county, Tenn. in 1839, and supporter of Van Buren in 1840, has, says the Knoxville Register, made a public speech in favor of Henry Clay.

The Louisville Journal states that Judge McKinlay, of the U. S. Supreme Court, formerly Locofoco Senator in Congress from Alabama, is now in favor of Mr. Clay.

## Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

July 4.—Schr. Illinois from Matanzas. 5.—Brig Saratoga from New York; Schrs. Brandywine from Plymouth, N. C., Ellen from Philadelphia, Repeater from New York, A. F. Thorn from do., Pauline from Baltimore, Peru from Thomaston, Sarah Ann from New River. 7.—Brigs Ellen from Portland, Alderman from Boston, Sea Flower, from do. 8.—Brig Fox from Havana; Schrs. Ann Smith from N. York, Tioga from do.


## Real Estate for sale.

MY HOUSE, AND LOT containing half an ac... The House is now made quite convenient, h... added to considerably since it was first bu... here is a very good Spring of water near. ...erms, apply to the Subscriber.

W. LUMSDEN.

*July* 16, 1844. 15-3w

## Harrison's Specific Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulas, and ... Tumors, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh ... Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and In... flam... , Scald Heads, Sore Breast of Women, Rheum... Pains, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitl... es, Corns, and external diseases generally. ... is likewise greatly superior to any medicine hereto... e discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of h... for Ringworm, Chapped Lips, and in short ...er external bodily evil that may fall to the lot ...an or beast.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*July* 1..., 1844. 15tf


MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Colton, Mr. JOHN A. NEITZEL to Miss ELIZABETH TIMPEMER, both late of Germany.

In Columbus, Georgia, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Curry, Mr. GEORGE H. BETZ to Miss MARY JANE MILLER, all of that city.

DIED,

In this county, on Saturday morning last, Mr. ISHAM CARVER, Jr., a respectable citizen, and professor of religion, leaving 5 young children.

In Wilmington, on the 5th inst., Mr. ROBERT SIMPSON, in the 43d year of his age.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday last, of Apoplexy, after only a few hours' illness, Maj. THOMAS L. WEST, aged 53 years.

In Chatham, on the 30th ult., Mrs. POLLY HACKNEY, aged about 60 years. Also, on the 27th, JAS. ADDISON HACKNEY, son of Joshua W. and Harriet Hackney, aged 1 year and 19 days.

The undersigned will be glad to settle accounts with all his debtors or creditors, before the 3d of August.

Desiring to leave about that time for New York, he will be glad to fill orders for Law, Medical, or other Books, which he does not usually keep on hand, and which he can thus furnish at very low prices.

E. J. HALE.

*July* 17, 1844.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

## HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

*Fayetteville, July* 17, 1844. 15tf

## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LAND, 2½ miles North of Fayetteville, formerly occupied by John Murchison, and recently by Maj. J. S. Pearson, are offered for sale. There are about 90 acres, part of it fine meadow land. About 60 or 70 acres are River bottom, mostly cleared. The houses are suitable for the accommodation of a large family. For terms, apply to

JOHN M. WALKER.

*Fayetteville, July* 17.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from me, while in Fayetteville the last of June, a large POINTER DOG, yellow tan, with a white face, red nose, and a white streak down his breast;—will come by calling him "Game." The above reward will be given for his delivery to me on Mill Creek, Johnston county, or $2 if delivered to Mr. Henry Branson in Fayetteville.

JOHN BENTON.

*July* 16, 1844. 15-1wpd

## A Valuable Medicine.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one Blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

*July* 15, 1844. 15-1Y

## PETERS' PILLS.

### A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf


## State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term*, 1844.

Henry Wilson *vs.* James Hill.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James Hill, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Hill to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to plead, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in April, A. D. 1844.

A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

# NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

## CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

*April* 9, 1844. 11f

## NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

## GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

**Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,**

Besides a General Assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Muff and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and Bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

*October* 2, 1843. 74tf

## NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

*Jan.* 10, 1844.

## SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

## NEW SPRING GOODS

## JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

*Among which are:*

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Glimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-de-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

*March* 18, 1844. 18tf

## TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE now in Store my STOCK OF GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, embracing nearly every article kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of Goods will please call and examine the Stock.

F. TAYLOR.

*April* 20, 1844. 3-3m

## HORSES & BUGGIES,

FOR HIRE AT THE WAGON YARD.

*Also,*

A CONVEYANCE kept for the accommodation of persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns.

For terms, apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

*June* 4, 1844. 9tf

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE,
20 dozen Old Port ditto.

For sale low by

STUART & McGARY.

*April* 2, 1844. 11-60tf

## WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96-tf

## FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

## GUN-SMITH ESTABLISHMENT

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Mart

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to ope Shop, where he intends carrying on the G SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, will warrant them to be good. He will mend repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Lock doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking C and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommod by bringing their Guns to market with them; can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPE

*January* 13, 1844. 89tf

## TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LI

From Fayetteville to Warsaw

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayette to Warsaw, having been reduced to a weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the b both North and South, that is now running f Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors*

*February* 19, 1842. 44-tf

## NOW OPENING,

WORSTED and Cotton Balzorines; printed Muslins and Lawns; Scotch Ginghams; fashionable Prints; Silks and Alpacas; Gimps and Fringes; Elastic Mitts and Kid Gloves; Hosiery; wrought and dimity Collars; fancy Handkerchiefs and Cravats; Jaconets, plain and striped Muslins; Swiss and Book do.; Cambrics; Veils; Laces and Edgings; Bonnets and Ribbons in great variety; Drap de let; summer Cloths; Brown Linens and drillings; fancy Cotton do.; Nankeens; brown and bleached Shirtings; Checks; fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Irish Linens and Lawns; &c. &c. A large assortment of Hats, Shoes, and Umbrellas, together with a good variety of other Goods suitable for the wholesale and retail trade.

As the above goods were bought at the lowest cash prices, we can afford to sell them very cheap for cash, or on the usual time for good notes.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

*June* 1, 1844. 9-8w

## NEW HARDWARE STORE,

**On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.**

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

*Fayetteville, April* 8, 1844. 11f

## FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*December* 27, 1842. 34tf

*Edwin Glover,*

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

*(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)*

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale. *Fayetteville, Oct.* 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy.
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail.

by D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

**CALL AND SEE.**

## NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

**AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.**

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☞ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

*April* 9, 1844. 14tf

## JAMES SUNDY,

**Trimmer and Harness Maker,**

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco.
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Baroushe Tops, all [illegible]

[illegible] HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

[illegible] designed, the Trustees of Hillsboro [illegible] Academy, have [illegible] and [illegible] as [illegible] place, that the [illegible] of the Academy [illegible] JOHN A. BRADLEY and M. [illegible] Principals. [illegible] Boarding in the [illegible] has chosen [illegible]

*New Forwarding and Commission House.*

## HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

*May* 24, 1844. 8-tf

## JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chrome or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 111 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

*Fayetteville, April* 19, 1844. 3-6m

## FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

*September* 1, 1843. 70tf

## TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to ELIJAH FULLER.

*Fayetteville, Feb'y* 13, 1841. 93 *f*

## NOTICE.

THE Subscribers at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

## AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

*Wilmington, N. C., Feb.* 24, 1844. 97-1Y

## COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 16 cents, cash.

*October* 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

*March* 28, 1843. 47-tf

## $30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August [illegible] negro man named MARK, aged about [illegible] years old, [illegible] high, likely round [illegible] and short hair. He is supposed to be [illegible] about Jacob Crook's Quarter and Marsh's [illegible] reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or [illegible] in jail, so that I get him again.

JESSE HERRINGTON.

*Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Dec.* 14. 86tf

## NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

[illegible] as usual to the col- [illegible] of Pensions and Revolutionary [illegible] from pensioners [illegible] himself [illegible] Printed forms for [illegible]

PETER KELLER.

*Fayetteville [illegible]* 1844.

## State of North Carolina,

[illegible] COUNTY.

*Court* [illegible] *April* [illegible]

[illegible] ATT[illegible] ORDERED. [illegible] the Court, that [illegible] Murchison, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Murchison to be and appear at [illegible] Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to plead, or the Land levied on will be condemned to the satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alexander Currie, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1844.

A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

[illegible]

## NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

**SEASONABLE GOODS,**

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

*May* 8, 1844. 6tf

## NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

*Embracing Broad Cloths*, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; *Mushmde-Lains*, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

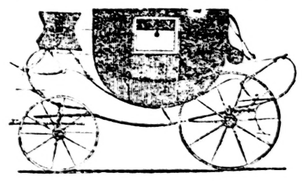
GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

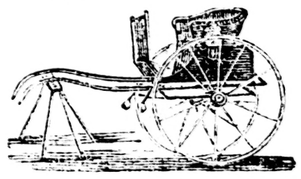
Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

*October* 25, 1842. 25-tf





## NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

*Fayetteville, May* 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

## INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

*March* 1, 1844. 97-1Y

## Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

*April* 17, 1844. 3tf

## State of North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

*Duplin Superior Court of Law, Spring Term*, 1844.

Amos Brown *vs.* Nancy Brown.

Petition for Divorce.

IT is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer, newspapers printed in Fayetteville, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 4th Monday in September, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and be set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, William Farrior, Clerk of said Court at Office at Kenansville, the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

WILLIAM FARRIOR.

*May* 4, 1844. 6-3m

## State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term*, 1844.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Clerk of this Court issue notice to Richard M. Lewis, Durrum Lewis, Edward Lewis, J. S. W. Lesesne and wife Lucy Ann, John M. Carver, and to all other persons interested therein, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday in August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the last Will and Testament of Richard M. Lewis, Sen., be not admitted to probate in solemn form.

Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that John Wilkins and wife Sarah, Jas. B. Singletary and wife Nancy, Larry Britt and wife Anna, William Evens and Lewis Evens, and all other persons interested in the probate of said Will, to appear at Elizabethtown on the 1st Monday in August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the last Will and Testament of Richard M. Lewis, Sen., be not proven in solemn form.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in May, 1844.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clerk.*

(12)

## Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale, in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale or C. P. Mallett, or to the Subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.

*May* 8, 1844. 6-1m

## NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

## GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

*Among which may be found:*

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

*September* 26, 1843. 73tf

## MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

*Fayetteville, June* 18, 1843. 59-tf

## Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

*Sept.* 18, 1843. 72tf

**Rates lower than ever!**

## JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

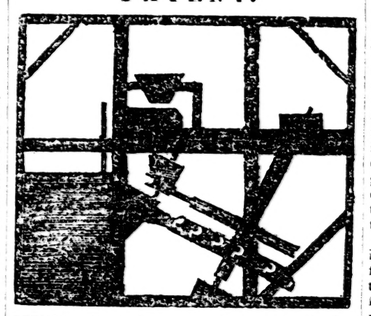
**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

JNO. McCASKILL.

*November* 3, 1843. 79tf

***The Inclined Water Wheel.***

**PATENT.**



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction. Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

*Fayetteville, Oct.* 21, 1843 77-1y

## FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

**Capital, One Million of Dollars.**

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

*Fayetteville, Dec.* 5, 1843. 75-tf

## Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Physiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

## Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by E. J. HALE.

*April* 22, 1844.

## For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

*January* 31, 1843. 58tf

## Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

*May* 6, 1844. 5tf

## REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Apply to SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

*Dec'r* 26, 1843. 86tf

## COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE at the Old Stand, Bay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

*June* 21, 1843. 51tf

## F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Gee, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

*January* 28, 1843. 39-1Y

## SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

## SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

*For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.*

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased and painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatisms, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, as to call on those who have come forward and bore public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Geo.
August 24, 1843.

*Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:*

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, the valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,

DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

*Messrs. Sands,*—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Sarsaparilla Ointment. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears to have restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world.

Your friend,

J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

*May* 16, 1844. 7tf

## Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore